

Chapter 1 : Motor Coach Employees v. Lockridge :: U.S. () :: Justia US Supreme Court Center

Mechanical Solidarity (Chapter II of the Division of Labor - lots of this detail was not in your text) It is definitional that the type of social solidarity associated with repressive laws are those that correspond to crimes resulting in repressive punishments.

The Division of Knowledge From Discourse and Design If traditional humanism is to survive, it must come to terms with thinking and communicating within a high-tech, commercial society. By denying our paid function within a post-capitalist economy, we alienate our students, who attend college primarily to become knowledge workers, and ignore a watershed cultural development: The division of knowledge, therefore, carries profound political, ethical, and rhetorical significance. Underlying all three phases in the global shift to a knowledge economy—the Industrial Revolution, the Productivity Revolution, the Managerial Revolution—has been a fundamental shift in the meaning of knowledge itself: The shift from knowledge to knowledges has given knowledge the power to create a new society. But this society has to be structured on the basis of knowledge as something specialized, and of knowledge people as specialists. This is what gives them their power. But it also raises basic questions—of values, of vision, of beliefs, of all the things that hold society together and give meaning to our lives. Surveying the progress made in the early 17th century, he compared the New Learning to a galleon returning through the Straits of Gibraltar, loaded with the bounty of invention and enterprise from foreign ports. Unfortunately, Bacon complained, such cargo was warehoused on a rotting pier. Bastions of power and privilege, Oxford and Cambridge had built moats to contain new currents of thought and had become fortified worlds unto themselves. In the name of Humanism, Bacon accused, both practices betrayed humanity by traducing reason. Beyond the Scientific Revolution, he harshly criticizes this state of affairs: American intellectuals are, in a sense, increasingly reactionary, and quite often proudly and perversely ignorant of many of the truly significant intellectual accomplishments of our time. Their culture, which dismisses science and industry, is often non-empirical. It uses its own jargon and washes its own laundry. It is chiefly characterized by comment on comments, the swelling spiral of commentary eventually reaching the point where the real world gets lost. More to the point, it reaches beyond the academy. Since its members communicate effectively not only to each other but to legislators, business leaders, the media, and the public, its ideas have greater currency. Puffed by the winds of pride and rocked by the storms of controversy, the traditional liberal arts veer close to shipwreck. To chart a better course, disciplines must abandon dead reckoning and rely on compass and quadrant, if only to draw more accurate maps and to train more expert navigators. Likewise, the humanities should emphasize the practical application of knowledge, should confront science and economics and integrate technology within their curricula, and should dedicate themselves, at least partially, to professional training and institutional administration. This program does not mean uncritical acceptance of the corporate status quo but critical scrutiny of the production of knowledge in a global commercial society. Indeed, as Adam Smith predicted in *The Wealth of the Nations*, the professions themselves have become both the means and ends of profound intellectual inquiry: In a civilized state. These varied occupations present an almost infinite variety of objects to the contemplation of those few, who, being attached to no particular occupation themselves, have leisure and inclination to examine the occupations of other people. The contemplation of so great a variety of [professions] necessarily exercises their minds in endless comparisons and combinations, and renders their understandings, in an extraordinary degree, both acute and comprehensive. Friedrich Hayek "Without the division of knowledge, our entire economy, to say nothing of our civilization, would collapse.

Chapter 2 : Labour Force Survey (Annual Report) | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY - Twenty eighth issue Government of Pakistan Statistics Division Federal Bureau of Statistics December, Contents.

The Division of Labor in Society: Durkheim notices that the fact of a division of labor is universal across societies. He wants to know why. And, given that as society progresses the division of labor also increases, should we attempt to resist this trend or embrace it? Only then shall we learn to what extent it is necessary, whether it is an essential factor in social cohesion, or whether, on the contrary, it is only an ancillary and secondary condition for it. To answer this question we must therefore compare the social bond to others, in order to measure what share in the total effect must be attributed to it. To do this it is indispensable to begin by classifying the different species of solidarity. HE does say, [Solidarity] attracts men strongly to one another, ensures frequent contacts between them, and multiplies the opportunities available to enter into mutual relationships. He spends a fair amount of time defending this claim against three alternatives: Since law reproduces the main forms of social solidarity, we have only to classify the different types of laws in order to be able to investigate which types of social solidarity correspond to them. For this to work, E. The argument is sketched as: He identifies two types of law: These are called repressive laws. The heart of E. The specific mix evident in any society will tell us a lot about the type of solidarity that operates in that society. Mechanical Solidarity Chapter II of the Division of Labor – lots of this detail was not in your text It is definitional that the type of social solidarity associated with repressive laws are those that correspond to crimes resulting in repressive punishments. What, then, is a crime? By definition, crimes are acts repressed by punishments. This requires that he identify the essence of crime. What, he asks, is universal about crime? There are multiple possibilities: One theory says acts that hurt society are repressed, and thus crimes are simply acts that hurt society. If, in fact, they were detrimental to society, criminal acts should be more general in their content. Acts which seem harmful to the society are considered criminal. Since we can never know if an act is really harmful, then we repress the things that seem harmful. Taking this argument would result in a truism: The only feature common to all crimes across all societies is that they comprise acts universally condemned by the members of that society. We can only focus on the fact that some acts in every society are deemed punishable by repressive laws. There can be only one reason for this: It can be termed the collective or common consciousness. Crime must be defined in terms of an offense to the common consciousness -- either directly, by violating those things everyone finds important, or indirectly by violating the authority of the common consciousness representative in the authority figure. Punishment [much of this is not in your text]. In the first place, punishment is an emotional reaction. Indeed, primitive peoples punish for the sake of punishing, causing the guilty person to suffer solely for the sake of suffering and without expecting any advantage for themselves from the suffering they inflict upon him. Says this emotional response is at the root of all punishment, it has only been recently that moderation to some degree is more common. What separates repressive law from civil law? First, recall that crimes are those things that affect the common consciousness: That punishing criminal activity reinforces the common consciousness. He does this in the first paragraph: We began by establishing inductively that crime consisted essentially in an act contrary to strong, well-defined states of the common consciousness. A type of social cohesion comes from the blending of that portion of our own consciousness that is vested in the collective and that part that is vested in our own personalities. The effect of these laws is to maintain the social cohesion that arises from these similarities. Each punishment tells us what types of things are allowed and not allowed. Thus, punishment has the result of reinforcing what we already know. Without punishment, the boundaries of acceptable behavior blur, and the depth of the common consciousness weakens. Mechanical Solidarity rests on similarity. Thus, if other social facts generate difference among members of the society, then mechanical solidarity will decrease, and the common collective consciousness will decrease as well. We will see in the next reading, that historical growth leads to a decrease in Mech. D wants to know: Is the division of labor good for social solidarity? However, it is impossible to measure social solidarity directly Thus we need some indicator of the types of solidarity in a

society. Uses LAW as his indicator of social solidarity To make this strategy work, he must identify classes of law. If he can identify classes of law, then he can trace them back to types of societies. Using this distinction, E. Identifies two types of law: Restitutory laws are not usually part of the collective common consciousness. Instead, they apply to very specific areas corporate law, accounting law, housing law, contract law, etc. Since these prescriptions do not correspond to any feeling within us, and as generally we do not know their scientific justification, since this science does not yet exist, they have no deep roots in most of us. To do this, he needs a system for describing types of laws. Within restitutory law, he identifies two types: We can see this clearly in domestic law which defines the duties and roles of each person in the family. Laws that say WHAT can happen i. In the next section, E. Read this section closely around p. Mechanical Solidarity links the individual to society directly "a more or less organized society composed of beliefs and sentiments common to all the members of the group. At that moment our individuality is zero. Keep this in mind when you read Totalitarianism by Arendt. In fact each organ has its own special characteristics and autonomy, yet the greater the unity of the organism, the more marked the individualization of the parts. Two types of networks: Organic The division of labor is understood to characterize changes in social solidarity. Do we need SOME common overlap? Social life is derived from a dual source, the similarity of individual consciousnesses and the social division of labor. In the first case the individual is socialized because, lacking any individuality of his own, he is mixed up with his fellows in the same collective type. In the second case [i. The similarity of consciousnesses gives rise to legal rules which, under the threat of repressive measures, impose upon everybody uniform beliefs and practices. The more pronounced the similarity, the more completely social life is mixed up with religious life, and the closer economic institutions are to communism. The division of labor gives rise to legal rules that determine the nature and relationships of the function thus divided up, but the infringement of the rules entails only measure of reparation lacking any expiatory character. HE starts by limiting his topic: Undoubtedly there can be no question of finding one single formula to account for all the possible forms of the division of labor. Such a formula does not exist. Each particular case depends upon special causes that can only be determined by a special investigation. The problem that we are posing is less wide. IF we leave out of account the various forms that the division of labor assumes according to the conditions of time and space, the general fact remains that the division of labor develops regularly as history proceeds. This fact certainly depends on causes that are likewise constant, causes that we shall investigate. This is the social organization that goes with mechanical solidarity -- isolated, local groups that are all-encompassing. Key to the rise of a DOL is a decrease in this segmentary society. In short, there occurs between them a coalescence that renders the social substance free to enter upon new combinations. IF we agree to call dynamic or moral density this drawing together and the active exchange that results from it, we can say that the progress of the division of labor is in direct proportion to the moral or dynamic density of society. It is important to point out, that he sees this as a fundamental cause, that works through a particular mechanism namely darwinian competition, which we will get to below. Increases in dynamic density come through three primary developments: They are like so many points where the social mass is contracting more strongly than elsewhere. They cannot therefore multiply and spread out unless the moral density increases. Moreover, we shall see that towns recruit their numbers through migration to them, which is only possible to the extent that the fusion of social segments is far advanced. This process is a cyclic one, once started. So it looks something like: But WHY does this happen? He sets up an ultimate cause in concentration and dynamic density, but really we want a mechanism. The mechanism he provides is one of Darwinian Competition.

Chapter 3 : Dividing a Business in a Georgia Divorce | Atlanta Family Law Lawyer

Start studying Economics Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools. the labor force is approximately: only iii and iv.

Dividing a Business in a Georgia Divorce Dividing a Business in a Georgia Divorce If, during the marriage, you or your spouse started your own "closely held" business, such as a partnership, LLC, professional practice, or corporation, whose shares are not publicly traded, the business generally, and in particular the ownership interest the shares or member or partnership interest, is a marital asset subject to division. And, even a spouse owned a business, or an interest in a business, prior to the marriage, if the business or interest appreciated during the marriage due to the labor or efforts of either spouse, then this appreciation is a marital asset subject to division. Appreciation which is the sole result of "market forces" is not a marital asset subject to division. Generally speaking, if the business in question is a small business that is solely owned by the spouse, is one with few corp. So, where your spouse has a modest small business, it may not be worth trying to make a marital claim to the business. This is a case by case assessment of course. The three principal methods for determining the value of a closely held corporation are 1 the income or capitalized earnings method, 2 the market approach method, and 3 the cost approach method. The trial court has discretion to choose which valuation method it will apply. Unless the spouses started the business together and have demonstrated that they can run the business together after the divorce, the business generally, or the specific ownership interest in particular, will usually be awarded to the spouse who owns the shares. Alternatively, the court can award "business alimony" to the non-owning spouse, which is an alimony award in the nature of property division, to offset the award of the shares to the owning spouse. Business evaluation cases are costly. First, the party seeking to investigate and value the business must obtain all financial records, showing the value of the business both at the time of marriage and at the time of the divorce. This may not be easy. The business, whether an LLC, corporation, partnership, or professional entity, is a separate person by law who may object to producing sensitive financial information. In order to obtain this information, the business may need to be added as a party. And these records must be obtained before an expert witness or business appraiser can even begin his analysis. Once the expert obtains all financial information, he or she will seek to make an opinion of the present fair market value of a business or a particular interest based various possible approaches. Any good expert witness is expensive. It would be best if the spouses could agree on a business evaluator so that each is not having to retain and present competing expert witnesses. If the business or interest was owned by one spouse prior to the marriage, it is critical to present evidence of the value of the business at the time of the marriage as well as at the time of the divorce. Atlanta Business Evaluation Attorney Russell Hippe is experienced in dealing with these cases, in particular regarding the valuation of professional medical practices. He is further experienced in dealing with expert witnesses, qualifying these witnesses, and presenting their opinions before the court.

Chapter 4 : Labour Force Survey | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

The division of labour is the separation of tasks in any system so that participants may specialize. Individuals, organizations, and nations are endowed with or acquire specialized capabilities and either form combinations or trade to take advantage of the capabilities of others in addition to their own.

DWD History History: Chapter Ind 74 as it existed on March 31, was repealed and a new chapter Ind 74 was created effective April 1, Commercial is viewed with regard to profit or designed for profit; designed for mass appeal, emphasizing skill and subjects useful in business. Register, March, , No. Employees employed in domestic service in a household by a household are not subject to this chapter. Register, December, , No. Register, August, , No. Register November No. Shifts of more than 6 consecutive hours without a meal period should be avoided. The above meal period requirements are mandatory for minors under 18 years of age. An on-duty meal period is a meal period where the employer does not provide at least 30 minutes free from work. Any meal period where the employee is not free to leave the premises of the employer will also be considered an on-duty meal period. Except as provided in s. DWD shall be exempt from the overtime pay requirements in s. Whose primary duty consists of the management of the enterprise in which they are employed or of a customarily recognized department or subdivision thereof; and DWD Who customarily and regularly directs the work of 2 or more other employees therein; and DWD Who has the authority to hire or fire other employees or whose suggestions and recommendations as to the hiring or firing and as to the advancement and promotion or any other change of status of other employees will be given particular weight; and DWD Who customarily and regularly exercises discretionary powers; and DWD Who customarily and regularly exercises discretion and independent judgment; and DWD Who regularly and directly assists a proprietor, or an employee employed in a bona fide executive or administrative capacity; or DWD Who performs under only general supervision work along specialized or technical lines requiring special training, experience, or knowledge, or DWD Who executes under only general supervision special assignments and tasks; and DWD Whose primary duty consists of the performance of: Work requiring knowledge of an advance type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study, as distinguished from a general academic education and from an apprenticeship, and from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes, or DWD Work that is original and creative in character in a recognized field of artistic endeavor as opposed to work which can be produced by a person endowed with general manual or intellectual ability and training , and the result of which depends primarily on the invention, imagination, or talent of the employee, or DWD Whose work requires the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance; and DWD Whose work is predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work and is of such character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; and DWD

Chapter 5 : Wisconsin Legislature: Chapter DWD

The division of labor will continue to be a powerful force so long as this condition is fulfilled. Adam Smith goes on to insist that it is not natural talent that determines the profession of most people, but habit, custom and education.

Well then, how will our state supply these needs? It will need a farmer, a builder, and a weaver, and also, I think, a shoemaker and one or two others to provide for our bodily needs. So that the minimum state would consist of four or five men Silvermintz notes that, "Historians of economic thought credit Plato, primarily on account of arguments advanced in his Republic, as an early proponent of the division of labour. Just as the various trades are most highly developed in large cities, in the same way food at the palace is prepared in a far superior manner. In small towns the same man makes couches, doors, ploughs and tables, and often he even builds houses, and still he is thankful if only he can find enough work to support himself. And it is impossible for a man of many trades to do all of them well. In large cities, however, because many make demands on each trade, one alone is enough to support a man, and often less than one: In his Muqaddimah , he states: The power of the individual human being is not sufficient for him to obtain the food he needs, and does not provide him with as much as he requires to live. Even if we assume an absolute minimum of food Thus, he cannot do without a combination of many powers from among his fellow beings, if he is to obtain food for himself and for them. Through cooperation, the needs of a number of persons, many times greater than their own number, can be satisfied. Classically the workers in a shipyard would build ships as units, finishing one before starting another. But the Dutch had it organized with several teams each doing the same tasks for successive ships. People with a particular task to do must have discovered new methods that were only later observed and justified by writers on political economy. Petty also applied the principle to his survey of Ireland. His breakthrough was to divide up the work so that large parts of it could be done by people with no extensive training. Bernard de Mandeville[edit] Bernard de Mandeville discusses the matter in the second volume of The Fable of the Bees But if one will wholly apply himself to the making of Bows and Arrows, whilst another provides Food, a third builds Huts, a fourth makes Garments, and a fifth Utensils, they not only become useful to one another, but the Callings and Employments themselves will in the same Number of Years receive much greater Improvements, than if all had been promiscuously followed by every one of the Five. David Hume[edit] When every individual person labors apart, and only for himself, his force is too small to execute any considerable work; his labor being employed in supplying all his different necessities, he never attains a perfection in any particular art; and as his force and success are not at all times equal, the least failure in either of these particulars must be attended with inevitable ruin and misery. Society provides a remedy for these three inconveniences. By the conjunction of forces, our power is augmented: By the partition of employments, our ability increases: And by mutual succor we are less exposed to fortune and accidents. We are going to go through these operations in a few words to stimulate the curiosity to know their detail; this enumeration will supply as many articles which will make the division of this work. Adam Smith[edit] In the first sentence of An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations , Adam Smith foresaw the essence of industrialism by determining that division of labour represents a substantial increase in productivity. Like du Monceau, his example was the making of pins. Unlike Plato , Smith famously argued that the difference between a street porter and a philosopher was as much a consequence of the division of labour as its cause. Therefore, while for Plato the level of specialization determined by the division of labour was externally determined, for Smith it was the dynamic engine of economic progress. However, in a further chapter of the same book Smith criticizes the division of labour saying it can lead to "the almost entire corruption and degeneracy of the great body of the people. Smith saw the importance of matching skills with equipment " usually in the context of an organization. For example, pin makers were organized with one making the head, another the body, each using different equipment. Similarly he emphasised a large number of skills, used in cooperation and with suitable equipment, were required to build a ship. In modern economic discussion, the term human capital would be used. Babbage wrote a seminal work "On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures" analyzing perhaps for the first time the division of labour in factories. All

crafts, trades and arts have profited from the division of labour; for when each worker sticks to one particular kind of work that needs to be handled differently from all the others, he can do it better and more easily than when one person does everything. Where work is not thus differentiated and divided, where everyone is a jack-of-all-trades, the crafts remain at an utterly primitive level. He described the process as alienation: The worker then becomes "depressed spiritually and physically to the condition of a machine". As the work becomes more specialized, less training is needed for each specific job, and the workforce, overall, is less skilled than if one worker did one job entirely. He also argues that in a communist society, the division of labour is transcended, meaning that balanced human development occurs where people fully express their nature in the variety of creative work that they do. He claimed that the average man in a civilized society is less wealthy, in practice, than one in a "savage" society. Durkheim arrived at the same conclusion regarding the positive effects of the division of labour as his theoretical predecessor, Adam Smith. In *The Wealth of the Nations*, Smith observes the division of labour results in "a proportionable increase of the productive powers of labor. Durkheim hypothesized that the division of labour fosters social solidarity, yielding "a wholly moral phenomenon" that ensures "mutual relationships" among individuals. The main argument here is the economic gains accruing from the division of labour far outweigh the costs. It is argued that it is fully possible to achieve balanced human development within capitalism, and alienation is downplayed as mere romantic fiction. The price system is just one of those formations which man has learned to use though he is still very far from having learned to make the best use of it after he had stumbled upon it without understanding it. Through it not only a division of labour but also a coordinated utilization of resources based on an equally divided knowledge has become possible. The people who like to deride any suggestion that this may be so usually distort the argument by insinuating that it asserts that by some miracle just that sort of system has spontaneously grown up which is best suited to modern civilization. It is the other way round: Had he not done so, he might still have developed some other, altogether different, type of civilization, something like the "state" of the termite ants, or some other altogether unimaginable type. This would mean that countries specialize in the work they can do at the lowest relative cost measured in terms of the opportunity cost of not using resources for other work, compared to the opportunity costs experienced countries. Critics, however, allege that international specialization cannot be explained sufficiently in terms of "the work nations do best", rather this specialization is guided more by commercial criteria, which favour some countries over others. Efficient policies to encourage employment and combat unemployment are essential if countries are to reap the full benefits of globalization and avoid a backlash against open trade. Job losses in some sectors, along with new job opportunities in other sectors, are an inevitable accompaniment of the process of globalization. The challenge is to ensure that the adjustment process involved in matching available workers with new job openings works as smoothly as possible. Few studies have taken place regarding the global division of labour. Information can be drawn from ILO and national statistical offices. The majority of workers in industry and services were wage and salary earners – 58 percent of the industrial workforce and 65 percent of the services workforce. But a big portion were self-employed or involved in family labour. Filmer suggests the total of employees worldwide in the 1980s was about 1 billion, compared with around 2 billion working on own account on the land mainly peasants, and some 1 billion working on own account in industry and services. Agriculture decreased from 1980 to 2000. The industry sector accounted for 25 percent of the workforce. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April 2014. Learn how and when to remove this template message. In the modern world, those specialists most preoccupied in their work with theorizing about the division of labour are those involved in management and organization. In view of the global extremities of the division of labour, the question is often raised about what division of labour would be most ideal, beautiful, efficient and just. Two styles of management that are seen in modern organizations are control and commitment, control being the division of labour style of the past and commitment being the style of the future. Control management is based on the principles of job specialization and the division of labour. This is the assembly line style of job specialization where employees are given a very narrow set of tasks or one specific task. Commitment division of labour is oriented on including the employee and building a level of internal commitment towards accomplishing tasks. Tasks include more responsibility and are coordinated

based on expertise rather than formal position. However, disadvantages of job specialization included limited employee skill, a dependence on entire department fluency, and employee discontent with repetitious tasks. Labour hierarchy is a very common feature of the modern workplace structure, but of course the way these hierarchies are structured can be influenced by a variety of different factors. Size, cost, and the development of new technology are factors that have influenced job specialization structures in the modern workplace. The cost of job specialization is what limits small organizations from dividing their labour responsibilities, but as organizations increase in size there is a correlation in the rise of division of labour. Technological developments have led to a decrease in the amount of job specialization in organizations as new technology makes it easier for fewer employees to accomplish a variety of tasks and still enhance production. New technology has also been supportive in the flow of information between departments helping to reduce the feeling of department isolation. This important concept of meritocracy could be read as an explanation or as a justification of why a division of labour is the way it is. In general, in capitalist economies, such things are not decided consciously. This does not present a problem,[citation needed] as the only requirement of a capitalist system is that you turn a profit. Limitations[edit] Adam Smith famously said in *The Wealth of Nations* that the division of labour is limited by the extent of the market. This is because it is by exchange that each person can be specialized in their work and yet still have access to a wide range of goods and services. Hence, reductions in barriers to exchange lead to increases in the division of labour and so help to drive economic growth. Limitations to the division of labour have also been related to coordination and transportation costs. Hence, a Taylorist approach to work design contributed to worsened industrial relations. There are also limitations to the division of labour and the division of work that result from work-flow variations and uncertainties. For instance, one stage of a production process may temporarily work at a slower pace, forcing other stages to slow down. One answer to this is to make some portion of resources mobile between stages, so that those resources must be capable of undertaking a wider range of tasks. Another is to consolidate tasks so that they are undertaken one after another by the same workers and other resources. Stocks between stages can also help to reduce the problem to some extent but are costly and can hamper quality control. Note also that modern flexible manufacturing systems require both flexible machines and flexible workers. In project-based work, the coordination of resources is a difficult issue for the project manager as project schedules and resulting resource bookings are based on estimates of task durations and so are subject to subsequent revisions. Again, consolidating tasks so that they are undertaken consecutively by the same resources and having resources available that can be called on at short-notice from other tasks can help to reduce such problems, though at the cost of reduced specialisation. There are also advantages in a reduced division of labour where knowledge would otherwise have to be transferred between stages. It is also likely to result in the query being handled faster due to the elimination of delays in passing the query between different people. Gendered division of labour[edit] Main articles:

Chapter 6 : Notes on the Division of Labor

DWD , each employer subject to ch. DWD shall be exempt from the overtime pay requirements in s. DWD and these exemptions shall be interpreted in such a manner as to be consistent with the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act and the Code of Federal Regulations as amended, relating to the application of that act to all issues of.

Percentage distribution of population 10 years of age and above by marital status and nature of activities: Percentage distribution of migrant population 10 years of age and above by period of migration, sex, area and provinces: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major occupation groups, place of work and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by hours worked, major occupation groups and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by hours worked, major industry divisions and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above who were seeking alternative work during last week by province, area and sex 7. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major industry divisions, place of work and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by status of availability for additional work, province, area and sex 9. Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by employment status, age and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major occupation groups, employment status and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major industry divisions, employment status and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major occupation groups, age and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major industry divisions, age and sex: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major occupations groups, sex and area including special probing questions: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by major industry divisions, sex and area including special probing questions: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above engaged in informal sector by number of hours worked, sex, Pakistan and provinces: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above by province, sex and periodicity of payment: Percentage distribution of employed persons 10 years of age and above available for additional work by employment status, area, sex, Pakistan and Provinces Percentage distribution of underemployed persons i. Percentage distribution of employed who did not work during reference week by reasons, area and sex: Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and above excluding those unemployed persons not available for work due to certain reasons by preferred type of work, province, area and sex Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and above excluding those not available for work due to certain reasons by period of seeking work, province, area and sex Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and above excluding those unemployed persons not available for work due to certain reasons by steps taken during last year in search of work, province, area and sex Percentage distribution of un-employed persons 10 years of age and above excluding those unemployed not available for work due to certain reasons with previous experience, province, area and sex Percentage distribution of persons 10 years of age and above who were not in labour force by reasons, area, sex and Provinces.

Chapter 7 : Division of labour - Wikipedia

(1) Persons whose last job was in the U.S. Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total, but not shown separately. (2) Industry data refer to wage and salary workers. Persons who were unpaid family workers or self-employed, unincorporated, on their last job are included in the unemployed total, but not shown separately.

Crusades "Oh, race of Franks, From the confines of Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has gone forth and very frequently has been brought to our ears, namely, that a race from the kingdom of the Persians, an accursed race, They destroy the altars, after having defiled them with their uncleanness. They circumcise the Christians, and the blood of the circumcision they either spread upon the altars or pour into the vases of the baptismal font. What shall I say of the abominable rape of the women? To speak of it is worse than to be silent. The kingdom of the Greeks is now dismembered by them On whom therefore is the labor of avenging these wrongs and of recovering this territory incumbent, if not upon you? Then when everyone had been kissed according to rank he spoke to the duke in these words: Because of this I am taking you as my adopted son, and I am putting everything I possess in your power, so that my empire and land can be freed and save through you from the present and future multitudes. The subsequent persecution of Christians lasts for more than a decade. The Christian burghers settle in their own fortified quarter in Jerusalem. The Seljuk sultan Malik-Shah I dies and his empire disintegrates into small states. Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse is the first ruler to join the crusade, but the Pope denies to make him its supreme commander. Godfrey of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lotharingia , departs for the crusade. His brother, Baldwin of Boulogne, and their kinsman, Baldwin of Bourcq , accompany him. Godfrey swears fealty to Alexios I in Constantinople. The crusaders offer their assistance to the Fatimids against the Seljuks in return for Jerusalem. After the capture of Antioch , the crusaders delay the military campaign because of the hot summer. Al-Afdal , the Fatimid vizier , expels the Seljuks from Jerusalem. Al-Afdal refuses to make an alliance with the crusaders, but he offers to grant entry into Jerusalem to unarmed pilgrims. Likewise, on the day of Saint Peter in Chains , they elected as patriarch a most wise and honorable man named Arnulf. The crusaders cross the Dog River into Palestine. The crusaders seize Ramla. The first bishop, Robert fixes the tributes payable on his estates to attract Syrian and Frank colonists to settle there. The "custom of Ramla and Lydda" sets the pattern for privileges to colonists. Ramla remains an important center of the production of fresh and dried figs. The crusaders 1,1, knights and 10,10, foot-soldiers reach Jerusalem. The defenders nail crosses on the walls and desecrate them. A Genoese fleet captures Jaffa. Tancred captures Bethlehem and places his banner over the Church of the Nativity. The clergymen demand that the Holy Land be transformed into a spiritual realm, protected by secular lords. A visionary priest, Peter Desiderius, persuades the crusaders to make a penitentiary procession around the walls of Jerusalem. The crusaders capture Jerusalem. They massacre or enslave almost all local Muslims and Jews. Godfrey is elected as the ruler of Jerusalem, but he is not crowned king. Most crusaders leave the Holy Land for Europe. Godfrey unsuccessfully besieges Arsuf. Arnulf abdicates and Daimbert becomes the new Latin patriarch. Godfrey and Bohemond I swear fealty to Daimbert. The emirs or rulers of Ascalon , Caesarea and Acre pay tribute to Godfrey to prevent him from making plundering raids. Godfrey cedes the fourth of Jaffa to Daimbert. Godfrey promises to cede Jerusalem to Daimbert after the conquest of Ascalon. The Pisan fleet sails for Italy. Daimbert asks Bohemond I to prevent Baldwin from coming to Jerusalem. Danishmend Gazi captures Bohemond I near Melitene. Baldwin grants Edessa to Baldwin of Bourcq and departs for Jerusalem. Daimbert takes refuge at a monastery on Mount Zion. The burghers of Jerusalem ceremoniously receive Baldwin. Baldwin makes raids as far as Ascalon and Wadi Musa. Daimbert crowns Baldwin king in the Church of the Nativity. And with my own sinful hands I placed it at the place where the most pure feet of Our Lord Jesus Christ lay; at the head stood the lamp of the Greeks and at the breast the lamp of [the Greek Orthodox monastery] of Saint Saba And then by the grace of God these three lamps were lit, but of the Frankish lamps which had been hung higher up not one was lit. In the morning of Holy Saturday And the faithful weep torrents of tears And the abbot went with his brethren to the tomb of the Lord The Latin priests stood on the Great Altar. Then suddenly the holy light shone in the holy tomb and a fearful bright flash came

from the holy tomb of the Lord. The bishop with four deacons The Franks suffered a defeat and there was a great slaughter among them. When Baldwin saw how serious things were, he feared death or captivity, so threw himself into the grass and hid. Once the Muslims were some distance away, he emerged and went to Ramla. Some said, "Let us attack Jerusalem and conquer it. Baldwin directed them to join him on an expedition. He was not strong enough to resist them but God was kind to the Muslims. The Franks from overseas saw how strong Ascalon was and feared a night attack, so they withdrew to Jaffa. Geldemar Carpenel accuses Tancred of having unlawfully deprived him of Haifa, but Tancred does not answer the charges. A papal legate, Maurice of Porto , comes to Jerusalem. A Genoese fleet arrives at Jaffa. Baldwin I and the Genoese capture Arsuf and Caesarea. First Battle of Ramla: Baldwin I routes a Fatimid army, but one-third of his troops perishes in the battlefield. Second Battle of Ramla: Baldwin I appeals for help to Tancred. A pious cleric, Evremar , is appointed as the Latin patriarch. Baldwin I besieges Acre, but cannot capture it. Baldwin I is seriously wounded in a skirmish near Caesarea. She moves to Constantinople. Baldwin I captures Acre with the assistance of Genoese and Pisan fleets. The fields around the town are turned over to sugarcane growing and sugar refineries are established after the Italian merchants starts to deliver sugar to Europe. Daimbert sails for Italy to achieve his restoration in Rome. Third Battle of Ramla: Baldwin I defeats the united Fatimid and Seljuk armies. He visits Orthodox monasteries, many of which have been ruined. Daimbert dies in Messina. Ghibbelin is elected as the Latin patriarch. The crusaders capture and sack Tripoli. Baldwin I grants a safe-conducts to the burghers, but he cannot prevent the Genoese from killing many of them. Baldwin I and a Genoese fleet capture Beirut. The crusaders massacre the townspeople. Baldwin I and Bertrand make a joint military campaign against Mawdud , the atabeg of Mosul, to protect Edessa. The Muslim burghers remain in the town. A qadi from Aleppo, Ibn al-Khashshab , a Hashemite sharif , and many Muslim commoners urge the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad I Tapar in the principal mosques in Bagdad to start a holy war against the crusaders. Arnoulf of Chocques elected as the Latin patriarch. Mawdud and Toghtekin defeat Baldwin I. Mawdud makes raids as far as Ascalon.

Chapter 8 : The Division of Knowledge - Anthony DiRenzo - Ithaca College

Labor, Division on (Railroad Administration) Labor Employment, Board of (San Juan Naval Station) Labor, General Records of the Department of (RG).

The rationale for preemption, then, rests in large measure upon our determination that, when it set down a federal labor policy, Congress plainly meant to do more than simply to alter the then-prevailing substantive law. It sought as well to restructure fundamentally the processes for effectuating that policy, deliberately placing the responsibility for applying and developing this comprehensive legal system in the hands of an expert administrative body, rather than the federalized judicial system. A second factor that has played an important role in our shaping of the preemption doctrine has been the necessity to act without specific congressional direction. The precise extent to which state law must be displaced to achieve those unifying ends sought by the national legislature has never been determined by the Congress. This has, quite frankly, left the Court with few available options. We cannot declare preempted all local regulation that touches or concerns in any way the complex interrelationships between employees, employers, and unions; obviously, much of this is left to the States. Nor can we proceed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether each particular final judicial pronouncement does, or might reasonably be thought to, conflict in some relevant manner with federal labor policy. This Court Page U. Equally important, such a principle would fail to take account of the fact, as discussed above, that simple congruity of legal rules does not, in this area, prove the absence of untenable conflict. Further, it is surely not possible for this Court to treat the National Labor Relations Act section by section, committing enforcement of some of its provisions wholly to the NLRB and others to the concurrent domain of local law. Nothing in the language or underlying purposes of the Act suggests any basis for such distinctions. Finally, treating differently judicial power to deal with conduct protected by the Act from that prohibited by it would likewise be unsatisfactory. In fact, varying approaches were taken by the Court in initially grappling with this preemption problem. Thus, for example, some early cases suggested the true distinction lay between judicial application of general common law, which was permissible, as opposed to state rules specifically designed to regulate labor relations, which were preempted. See, Page U. Others made preemption turn on whether the States purported to apply a remedy not provided for by the federal scheme, e. Wisconsin Employment Relations Bd. For the reasons outlined above, none of these approaches proved satisfactory, however, and each was ultimately abandoned. It was, in short, experience -- not pure logic -- which initially taught that each of these methods sacrificed important federal interests in a uniform law of labor relations centrally administered by an expert agency without yielding anything in return by way of predictability or ease of judicial application. The failure of alternative analyses and the interplay of the foregoing policy considerations, then, led this Court to hold in *Garmon*, U. To leave the States free to regulate conduct so plainly within the central aim of federal regulation involves too great a danger of conflict between power asserted by Congress and requirements imposed by state law. None of the propositions asserted to support that judgment Page U. Preemption, as shown above, is designed to shield the system from conflicting regulation of conduct. It is the conduct being regulated, not the formal description of governing legal standards, that is the proper focus of concern. Indeed, the notion that a relevant distinction exists for such purposes between particularized and generalized labor law was explicitly rejected in *Garmon* itself. The second argument, closely related to the first, is that the state courts, in resolving this controversy, did deal with different conduct, i. Thus, this second point demonstrates, at best, that Idaho defines differently what sorts of such union conduct may permissibly be proscribed. This is to say either that the regulatory schemes, state and federal, conflict in which case preemption is clearly called for or that Idaho is dealing with conduct to which the federal Act does not speak. If the latter assertion was intended, it is not accurate. As pointed out in Part U. *Allied Independent Union, F. Spector Freight System, Inc.* See generally 3 CCH Lab. From the foregoing, then, it would seem that this case indeed represents one of the clearest instances where the *Garmon* principle, properly understood, should operate to oust state court jurisdiction. However, a final strand of analysis underlies the opinion of the Idaho Supreme Court, and the position of respondent, in this case. Our decision in

Machinists v. The fact situation in Gonzales does resemble in some relevant regards that of the instant case. Gonzales prevailed on his breach of contract theory and was awarded damages for wages lost due to the revocation of membership, as well as a decree providing for his reinstatement in the union. The primary rationale for the result reached was that California should be competent to "fill out," U. Although it was decided only one Term subsequent to Gonzales, Garmon clearly did not fully embrace the technique of the prior case. It was precisely the realization that disparities in remedies and administration could produce substantial conflict, in the practical sense of the term, between the relevant state and federal regulatory schemes and that this Court could not effectively and responsibly superintend on a case-by-case basis the exertion of state power over matters arguably governed by the National Labor Relations Act that impelled the somewhat Page U. It seems evident that the full-blown rationale of Gonzales could not survive the rule of Garmon. Nevertheless, Garmon did not cast doubt upon the result reached in Gonzales, but cited it approvingly as an example of the fact that state court jurisdiction is not preempted "where the activity regulated was a merely peripheral concern of the. Borden had sued his union in state courts, alleging that the union had arbitrarily refused to refer him to a particular job which he had lined up. He recovered damages, based on lost wages, on the grounds that this conduct constituted both tortious interference with his right to contract for employment and a breach of promise, implicit in his membership arrangement with the union, not to discriminate unfairly against any member or deny him the right to work. We further held there was no necessity to "consider the present vitality of [the Gonzales] rationale in the light of more recent decisions," because, in those cases, unlike Gonzales, "the crux of the action[s]. See also Borden, U. In sum, what distinguished Gonzales from Borden and Perko was that the former lawsuit "was focused on purely internal union matters," Borden, supra, at U. In the instant case, however, this possibility was real and immediate. This much was settled by Borden and Perko, and it is only upon such an unwarrantably broad interpretation of Gonzales that the judgment below could be sustained. III The preemption doctrine we apply today is, like any other purposefully administered legal principle, not without exception. Those same considerations that underlie Garmon have led this Court to permit the exercise of judicial power over conduct arguably protected or prohibited by the Act where Congress has affirmatively indicated that such power should exist, Smith v. Plant Guard Workers, U. First, Lockridge contends that his action, properly viewed, is one to enforce a collective bargaining agreement. As will be seen, these contentions are somewhat intertwined. It is firmly established, further, that state courts retain concurrent jurisdiction to adjudicate such claims, Charles Dowd Box Co. Evening News, supra; Humphrey v. Plainly, however, this is not such a lawsuit. Lockridge specifically dropped Greyhound as a named party from his initial complaint and has never reasserted a right to redress from his former employer. This Court has further held in Humphrey v. Indeed, in Vaca v. However, it is unnecessary to pass upon the extent to which Garmon would be inapplicable if it were shown that in these circumstances petitioner not only breached its contractual obligations to respondent, but did so in a manner that constituted a breach of the duty of fair representation. For such a claim to be made out, Lockridge must have proved "arbitrary or bad faith conduct on the part of the Union. Sipes, supra, at U. There must be "substantial evidence of fraud, deceitful action or dishonest conduct. Moore, supra, at U. Whether these requisite elements have been proved is a matter of federal law. Quite Page U. As the Idaho Supreme Court stated in affirming the verdict for Lockridge, "[t]his was a misinterpretation of a contract. Whatever the underlying motive for expulsion might have been, this case has been submitted and tried on the interpretation of the contract, not on a theory of discrimination. The legislative determination that courts are fully competent to resolve labor relations disputes through focusing on the terms of a collective bargaining agreement cannot be said to sweep within it the same conclusion with regard to the terms of union employee contracts that are said to be implied in law. That is Page U. Evening News is applicable only to those disputes that are governed by the terms of the collective bargaining agreement itself. The duty of fair representation was judicially evolved, without the participation of the NLRB, to enforce fully the important principle that no individual union member may suffer invidious, hostile treatment at the hands of the majority of his coworkers. Where such union conduct is proved, it is clear beyond doubt that the conduct could not be otherwise regulated by the substantive federal law. And the fact that the doctrine was originally developed and applied by courts, after

passage of the Act, and carries with it the need to adduce substantial evidence of discrimination that is intentional, severe, and unrelated to legitimate union objectives ensures that the risk of conflict with the general congressional policy favoring expert, centralized administration, and remedial action is tolerably slight. So viewed, the duty of fair representation, properly defined, operates to limit the scope of Garmon where the sheer logic of the preemption principle might otherwise cause it to be extended to a point where its operation might be unjust. If, however, the congressional policies Garmon seeks to promote are not to be swallowed up, the very distinction, embedded within the instant lawsuit itself, between honest, mistaken conduct, on the one hand, and deliberate and severely hostile and irrational treatment, on the other, needs strictly to be maintained. First, our decision must not be taken as expressing any views on the substantive claims of the two parties to this controversy. Indeed, our judgment is, quite simply, that it is not the task of federal or state courts to make such determinations. Secondly, in our explication of the reasons for the Garmon rule, and the various exceptions to it, we noted that, although largely of judicial making, the labor relations preemption doctrine finds its basic justification in the presumed intent of Congress. While we do not assert that the Garmon doctrine is without imperfection, we do think that it is founded on reasoned principle, and that, until it is altered by congressional action or by judicial insights that are born of further experience with it, a heavy burden rests upon those who would, at this late date, ask this Court to abandon Garmon and set out again in quest of a system more nearly perfect. A fair regard for considerations of stare decisis and the coordinate role of the Congress in defining the extent to which federal legislation preempts state law strongly support our conclusion that the basic tenets of Garmon should not be disturbed. However both will be jointly described throughout this opinion as "the petitioner" or "the Union," since the parent was held liable on the theory that it was responsible for the acts of the local here involved, not on the basis of any separate acts committed only by the parent. The trial judge, in his initial memorandum decision, however, did indicate his belief that "the true facts are" as stated in the text accompanying this footnote. On December 15, , the Director advised Day, by letter, that "it appears that, because there is insufficient evidence of violations, further proceedings are not warranted at this time. I am therefore refusing to issue Complaint in these matters. Instead, he filed suit against the Union in the Circuit Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, for tortious interference with employment, and obtained a jury award for general and punitive damages. Northwest Division , Ore. Some of these facts are taken from the dissenting opinion in that case. Wellington, Labor and the Legal Process, c. While it is not clear how he would treat the Garmon principle where the conflict is between unions and employers, he expressly argues that state power to regulate union conduct harmful to its members that is within the compass of the National Labor Relations Act should be unlimited, except by the obvious qualification that States may not punish conduct affirmatively protected by federal law. Thus, in his view, when it enacted the NLRA, Congress would have fully served those interests it intended to promote in the conduct of union-member relations had it simply declared that the States may not proscribe certain, defined conduct. Certainly, he is prepared to adopt a judicial construction of the Act that is consistent only with such a view of congressional intent. At bottom, what his position seems to imply is that giving the National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction to enforce federal law regulating the use of union security clauses was largely, if not wholly, without rational purpose. As we have explained at some length above, we do not understand how courts may properly take such a limited view of congressional intent in the face of legislation that is in fact, much more wide-ranging, and in the absence of a contrary expression of intention from Congress itself. His position apparently is that Congress considered any state tribunal equally capable, with the Board, of assessing the appropriateness of a given remedy and was unconcerned about disparities in the reactions of the States to unlawful union behavior. This argument, too, seems incompatible with the simple fact that Congress committed enforcement of the federal law here involved to a centralized agency. For these reasons, MR.

Chapter 9 : Timeline of the Kingdom of Jerusalem - Wikipedia

Dual Labor Markets: A Theory of Labor Market economic forces encourage the division of the labor market into separate submarkets, aimed to divide the labor.